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ABSTRACT

This paper describes the organization and characteristics of Tache Papahagi's "Dictionarul dialectului aroman, general si etimologic" (DAA), a bilingual Aromanian (Vlach)-Romanian dictionary published in 1974. It also describes an ongoing project to produce an English-Aromanian dictionary based on the DAA, which should serve as a lexico-semantic tool for researchers who need to approach Aromanian semasiologically. Polysemantic English words are provided with adequate restrictions that define or suggest the meaning of the Aromanian equivalent. English phrasal units with their Aromanian equivalents are entered alphabetically, and English homographs are treated as separate words. English idioms and other bound expressions are included whenever suitable equivalents can be identified. Seven pages of sample English-Aromanian entries are included. (MDM)

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THE FIRST ENGLISH-AROMANIAN (VLACH) DICTIONARY: PROFILE AND SAMPLES *

Emil Vrabie

Aromanian lexicography has improved significantly with the publication of Tache Papahagi's work known as the DDA [see Notes, 2]. The DDA is a bilingual (Aromanian-Romanian) dictionary which also provides the French equivalents of the entries, a feature which makes it available to the reader unfamiliar with Romanian. A foreign-Aromanian or, at least, a Romanian-Aromanian dictionary has not been published thus far. With the DDA at hand, the reader can find out that Arom. *zbor* ('word') is the equivalent of Rom. *cuvînt* and Fr. *mot*. However, if what one needs is not the meaning of *zbor*, but rather the Aromanian term for 'word', the reputable DDA cannot comply. The foreign scholar's frustration is increased by the fact that Papahagi's dictionary is a rather voluminous work (of 1,437 pages), which renders random searching an unproductive solution.

The project briefly described here has been conceived as a lexico-semantic tool for researchers who need to approach Aromanian *semasiologically*, i. e. from meanings to words. Grammatical indicators will be kept to a minimum. Eg., from two lexicographical approaches, (1) WHOLESALER n. *tuptangí*, and (2) WHOLESALER n. *tuptan/gí* m, *-geádz* pl., the former is given, because Aromanian nouns ending in a stressed vowel are masculine and always take the plural ending *-ádz, -eádz*. However, aberrant Aromanian forms will be provided. Eg., MAN n. *om*, pl. *oámenj*; TAKE vb. *ljeaû*, past part. *luát*.

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English entries are followed by abbreviations indicating the part of speech to which one word or another belongs. This is necessary mainly in those cases in which various parts of speech are homographs (as ROUND).

Polysemy. Polysemantic English words are provided with adequate restrictions that define or suggest the meaning of the Aromanian equivalent. Thus, AGREE is accompanied by three restrictions: 1. (of price) *cad tu pĂzáre;* 2. (share common views with smb.) *hiû pri únĂ cále (cu);* 3. (have an agreement with) *am zbor (cu)*. The adjective ASHY is followed by the restriction (color, speaking of wool), after which Arom. *sĂín* is provided. According to the American Heritage Dictionary (AHD) *ashy* is a bisemantic word: 1. 'Pertaining to, resembling or covered with ashes'; and 2. 'Having the color of ashes; pallid'. An equation ASHY adj. *sĂín* alone would be equivocal and misleading (The restriction "color, speaking of wool" is based on a context in which *sĂín* appears as a modifier of *lí'nĂ* 'wool'). The more numerous the meanings of a given polysemantic English word are, the more care is needed to identify the most appropriate Aromanian equivalents. An example of such a polysemantic word is ADOPT, with as many as seven meanings in the AHD. The Arom. verb *nhiljédzû* coincides with just one of these seven meanings. The adjective SOBER has six meanings according to the AHD, but only one of them is covered by the Arom. *ni-biút*. On the other hand, *ni-biút* has one more correspondent in English, THIRSTY, with three meanings: 1. 'desiring to drink'; 2. 'arid'; and 3. 'craving'. Only 'desiring to drink' is an appropriate equivalent for *ni-biút*.

Pharasal units. English phrasal units with their Aromanian equivalents are entered alphabetically, as if their components were a single word. However, individual components of some phrasal units are also entered and cross-referred accordingly. Eg., BE ABOUT TO is also mentioned within the entry ABOUT.

Homographs. English homographs are treated as separate words in this project, as ASH (I) n., with the restriction (residue of combustion) *cinúshe* f, and ASH (II) n., with the restriction (a tree) *frápsin* m.

Idioms. English idioms and other bound expressions are included whenever suitable equivalents can be identified. Eg., for WHEN HELL FREEZES OVER five equivalents have been found thus far (see Sample, under **WHEN**).

Scope. For more than one reason, by far not all the English words recorded in regular dictionaries have Aromanian counterparts. The same holds true for the Aromanian vocabulary, which contains some words with no English equivalent. Words with non-existent or unknown Aromanian equivalents are not included in the project.

Sources. By and large the main source for this project has been the DDA. Whenever an Aromanian word is given, the reader should understand that it was taken from the DDA or checked with it. Extensive reading of Aromanian literature and many contacts with native speakers have shown to me, again and again, that the DDA is a true encyclopedia of the Aromanian language and culture. However, in the writings of the Aromanian authors words or forms absent in the DDA can be found now and then. This project has incorporated such words with appropriate indication of their source.

Sometimes the DDA omits words or meanings recorded in previous lexicographical sources, although they have existed for sure in Aromanian. Thus, in I. Dalametra's Aromanian-Romanian dictionary (Bucharest, 1906), *másinÅ* means 'olive' and 'mole'. The latter meaning is absent in the DDA, but some of my consultants know it. My Aromanian consultants have provided me with still other words or meanings absent in the DDA. Eg., an elderly Aromanian-Albanian bilingual from Tirana has recently translated for me the Alb. sentence *Ardha dal ngadalë* 'I came by small and small' through *Vinjíj pi-avásh, pi-avásh*. An adverb *pi-avásh (*or *pi-avásh, pi-avásh)* is absent in the DDA. The DDA gives the adverb *aérj* and its variant *jerj* 'yesterday', but three of my consultants from Albania (Korça, Pleasa and Tirana) claim that in their idiolects the right word for 'yesterday' is *aseárÅ*. In the DDA *aseárÅ* is recorded only as 'yesterday evening'. All such cases will find their appropriate place in this project.

Synonyms. Many entries in the DDA are given with their synonyms. Thus, under ***abát*** 'to turn away' one synonym is given; under *acrídhÅ* 'locust' - two synonyms; under *ácshu* 'able' - three; under *ajtó* 'eagle' four, etc. However, quite often the actual number of synonyms turns out to be larger, sometimes considerably larger, than what the DDA indicates. So, under *utsíd* 'to kill' the DDA signals two synonyms (*súrpu* and *vátÅm)*. Thus far I have identified sixteen other terms with the same meaning in the DDA alone. They will be entered as equivalents of KILL in this project. For the interjectional phrase GET LOST! I have acumulated twenty equivalents; for WRETCHED - thirty;

for DEVIL - thirty-four. Thus far I have identified as many as sixty-three words or phrases with the meaning UNINTELLIGENT in various parts of the DDA (vs. only seven provided by T. Papahagi under *glar* and *hut*). What the user of this English-Aromanian dictionary will have to keep constantly in mind is that while in Standard English synonyms are coexistent and structured both semantically and stylistically, in Aromanian they are, for the most part, territorial synonyms reflecting the fragmentariness of a loose conglomerate of local idiolects. In many cases, one of the territorial synonyms is more widespread than the others and constitutes an actual supradialectal word (as *bánă* 'life' vs. its synonyms *ǧjátsă, treácă* and *zúje).*

The origin of the synonyms is not, and cannot be, a valid criterion when they are to be arranged hierarchically. Out of the sixty-three synonyms for 'unintelligent' mentioned above only *glar* and *hut* are true supradialectal words. The question is how should the other sixty-one words and phrases be presented within the entry UNINTELLIGENT in this project. Providing these two main synonyms first and then listing the rest of them alphabetically seems an acceptable solution. Its disadvantage is that the third or the forth most widespread words (out of the sixty-one) may fall well behind, towards the end of the list, merely because of their initial letter. There is, however, an advantage, of purely pragmatic nature, as well. The user will have quick control over the long list of synonyms and thus will get fast access to the DDA. At this incipient stage of development of Aromanian lexicology and lexicography the occasional alphabetical arrangement of synonyms seems to be frier of risks or inconveniences than any other

solution based on strictly functional criteria. And so, the entry UNINTELLIGENT (which is a rather special case) may look as follows:

UNINTELLIGENT adj. *glar; hut.* Also: *agudít (la cap); ahmác; anójt; apló; arg'eándulu (di);* (Gramostea) *bashing'él; buf; cap di curcubétĂ; cap di gáje; cap di muljeáre; cap di tĂgáre; cápu mplin di páje; craû; cshúra; cu-trej-scí'ndurj; cútsur; cjûljea* (invar.) *d/abólea* and *t-* (invar.); *dat în cap; di doáûĂ oáûĂ; divanĂ'; (*Gramostea) *dúmba* (invar.); *fî'rĂ mĂdúûĂ; glĂrúshcu* and *glĂrúshu; háh/Ă* (pl. *-anj); hajhúj* and *hajhú/m* (pl. *-meanj); hásca* (invar.); *hazó; hazúscu; hljeár/Ă* (pl. *-anj); kirút; kjutúc; ljeángĂ* (invar.) and *ljeángu; li si vârsĂ' mĂdúûa; ljoáca* (invar.) *l'jóco;* (Samarina) *mámglar; mbrosti/shór* and *-ushór; mbróstu; mínte di dintĂ'nj gálbine; ncljis di mínte; netót; ni-bún; ndî'rlu* and *ndúrlu;* (Gramostea) *ni-tút (la mínte); ntréshcu; ócan; právdĂ al DumnidzĂ'û; skizáre; shábsha* and *shápsha* (invar.); *shahúlcu; shamandúr; shcret; sheápte-gĂljínj; Shop* (pl. *-eanj); shulúndu; tabólea; ta-o-tó* (invar.); *témblĂ* (invar.); *túmsu* and *túmtu; túrlu; uzún; vácĂ; zdángĂn; zgurg'isít.*

The English synonyms of *unintelligent* (*dumb, simpleton, stupid,* etc.) are given with just one or two of these equivalents, as in :

DUMB adj. *l'Joáca* (Syn. at UNINTELLIGENT)

SIMPLETON n. *apló* (Syn. at UNINTELLIGENT)

STUPID adj. *glar; hut* (Syn. at UNINTELLIGENT)

Localization. Now and then the DDA provides indications of the village or region from which one word or another was recorded. Such indications may be valuable for the user of this project as well. Therefore, abbreviated, they will be maintained. However, too narrow spatial indicators should be taken with a grain of salt for at least three reasons.

(1) When a term recorded in DDA bears an indicator of the village or region where it was heard, this is no guaranty that at that very time the word was not known somewhere else as well.

(2) A word recorded in a single idiolect or group of idiolects a century ago may have been either forgotten or replaced by a stronger synonym by now.

(3) A word or a meaning given as characteristic just to one Aromanian idiolect fifty or one hundred years ago may well have a larger area at this time. The only positive value of a spatial indicator is s that the given Aromanian word or meaning *existed* in the respective village or region.

Ending remarks. When the manuscript of this project is ready for publication, it will be provided with a PREFACE in which Aromanian will be briefly presented. The spelling system of this dictionary and the spellings used in its sources will be indicated.

Political comments, insinuations and polemic, of any kind, will be absent in this work, which is meant to serve exclusively as an international research and cultural tool.

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A Sample of the project follows (WA- and WH- entries).

SPELLING.: vowels: *a*, as in *father; e*, as in *bed; i*, as in *each; o*, as in *all; u*, as in *route; Å*, as in *humdrum; î*, as in Russian *syn* 'son'. consonants: *c*, as in *call;* when followed by *e, i,* or *j,* it is pronounced as *ch* in *chek, chin, touch; dz* (voiced affricate whose voiceless correspondent is *ts*, see below); *g*, as in *good;* when followed by *e, i,* or *j,* it is pronounced as *j* in *job* or *dge* in *edge; g'*, as in *get; h*, as in *hot; j* (glide), as *y* in *yard* or *boy*; after a pallatal consonant (*chj, gj, kj, g'j, lj,* and *nj*), *j* is silent; *zh*, as in *vision; lj*, as *gl* in the Ital. article *gli* or as *ll* in Sp. *llave* 'key'; *nj*, as in Ital. *gn* or Sp. *ñ* (*niño* 'boy'); *sh*, as in *shop; ts* (affricate) as in Germ. *Zeit* 'time'; *û* (glide), as *w* in *now; x*, as *ks*.

In the dipthongs *ea* and *oa*, *e* and *o* are glides.

The stress mark follows the stressed vowels *Å* and *î* (*Å'* and *î'*).

Examples of WA- entries:

WAD n. (for fire-arms) *pÅcjúrÅ; pÅcivúrÅ* [*3*]

WADDING n. *vátÅ; scÅmáng'e* f; *bumbác* n

WADING n. *treátsire* f; *tritseáre* f

WAG n. *shicÅgí*

WAG vb. *shuvÅéscu*

WAGE WAR AGAINST SMB. vb. *(mi) ampuliéscu* (Syn. at FIGHT).

WAGGISH adj. *mushmoálÅ*

WAGON n. *kérÅ*

WAG ONE'S CHIN vb. *(mi) cÅbÅrdéscu*

WAGE n. *lufé; mistó; págÅ; r/úgÅ* and *ar-*

WAGER n. (bet) *jád/esh* n; *-ish; -ets*

WAGTAIL n. *coádĂ/-báturĂ; cudu-; cutrubátĂ; bazhánc Ă; culusúsĂ*

WAIL vb. *(mi) ni/lséscu; nĂ-* (Syn. at LAMENT)

WAIST n. *nólgic* n; *mése* f

WAISTBAND n. *zónĂ; zúnĂ;* dimin. *zunítsĂ*

WAIT vb. *(mi) adástu; shtéptu* and *ash/téptu, -céptu; agĂljéscu* | I cannot wait any longer *Nu pot s-adástu cáma múltu;* The Gypsy woman waited for three days or so *AshtiptĂ' Fífta ca trej dzî'le;* Wait, so we can ask her *AgĂlíts shi u-ntribĂ'm*

WAIT ON SMB. HAND AND FOOT vb. *tsîn pri pálme*

WAKE UP vb. *(mi) dishtéptu*

WALK n. (going on foot; manner of walking) *imnáre* f; *úmblet* n; (for pleasure or as exercise) *prii/mnáre, pri-;* also *g'iz/ére; -irsíre; împĂturáre; piripát; sulátsû* n, and *sulátsĂ; tifiríce* f

WALK vb. *ímnu; njérgu; nerg;* (Gramost.) *njeg;* 1 pl. *njem,* ipf. *njeam; trag cále*

WALK BACK AND FORTH vb. *(mi) tsas; (mi) úrdin*

WALKING n. (ability to walk) *imnátic* n; (as a process; also manner of walking) *imnáre* f; *imnát* n; *imnátĂ; njeárdzire* f; *úmblet* n

WALK IN INDIAN FILE vb. *ljeaû cjórlu, cjórlu*

WALK ONE'S LEGS OFF vb. (do all in one's power) *mi fac páde*

WALK ON TIPTOE vb. *njérgu pri úngljile di cjoáre*

WALK OVER vb. *trec*

WALK ROUND SMB./SMTH. vb. *lu adúc vîrlíga*

WALL n. *greb* m or n; *mur* m or n; *stízmĂ* (obs. *stízmu*); *tih* n

WALLET n. *purtufóle* f; *priftácjû* n

WALLOP vb. (trash soundly) *tukéscu (di bâteáre)*

WALLOW vb. *(mi) ant/avâléscu; and-; andâvléscu; cutâ/vâléscu; cutu-; cutuv/uléscu; -léscu; (mi) andukiléscu*

WALNUT TREE n. *nuc* m; *cucóshû* m

WAN adj. *umbârnát*

WAND n. (rod) *veárgâ*

WANDER vb. (become delirious) *aljurédzû*

WANDER ABOUT vb. *misúr steálile; hâlândâréscu*

WANDERING adj. (migrant) *cu cása pri cjumág; cu cása pri cjutáljû*

WANT vb. *voj;* past t. *vruj;* past part. *vrut;* 3 sg. *va.* | Does he want (it) or not? *Va, i nu va?* Whether I want it or not, I will go *Voj, nu voj, va mi duc;* I want to catch a fish *Voj tra s-acátsû un peáshte;* He wanted to get married *Vru si si nsoárâ;* (love) They want each other *S-vor.* (wish, search for) *alág; caft* | He found what he wanted *Tse alâgá aflâ';* What do you want from me? *Di la míne tse câftáts?* (be in a mood for) impers. *nji si o/rixeáshte; u-;* She wanted apples *Lji si urixí meáre*

WANT TWO PENCE IN THE SHILLING vb. 3 sg. *lji lipseáshte únâ scî'ndurâ*

WAR n. *pólim,* pl. *pulémate;* begin a war *mut pólim*

WARBLING n. (of birds) *tsíur* n

WARD n. *pîndár* m (Syn. at GUARDIAN)

WARE n. *prâ/mâtíe* f; *pâr-*

WARM adj. *cáldu;* dimin. *câldishór;* (as of a room) *câldurós;* (North) (as of water) *hábin* and *hámin; hljo* (invar.); dimin. *hljúshcu*

WARMING UP n. *ncâl/duráre* f; *-uáre; -dzî're*

WARM SMB.'S JACKET vb. *tukéscu (di bÂteáre)*

WARM UP vb. *(mi) ncÂldzÂ'scu; (mi) ncÂldurédzû;* (as of hands, with one's breath) *(mi) ahuléscu*

WARP n. (in a loom) *urdzÂ/túrÂ; urdzî-; ustúrÂ*

WARP vb. *urdzÂ'scu; órdu; (mi) an/ÂvÂdéscu; nÂ-*

WARP-BEAM n. *vÂlvÂtór* n; *bÂrbÂtór* n (see CYLINDER)

WARPING n. (arrangement of the yarns on a loom so as to form a warp) *nvulbáre* f; *nÂvÂdíre* f; *urdzî're* f

WARRANTY n. *kifíle* f; *kifiliméi* f; *kifaléte* f

WART n. *arícjû* m or n; *bÂrg/ÂvítsÂ; bÂzdr-; lúznÂ*

WART-CRESS n. *pÂndÂlícÂ* (Syn. at PLANTAIN)

WART-WEED n. *aréû*

WAS vb. past t. *fuj;* ipf. *earám; irám; ireám* (See BE)

WASH vb. *(mi) laû;* pres. *laû, laj, la, lÂm, lats, la;* ipf. *lam, laj, la, lam, lats, la;* past t. *laj, lashj, lÂ, lÂm, lat, lárÂ;* imper. *lÂ'-mi, lÂ'-ti,* etc.; *aláû; (mi) as/pél; s-; (mi) shpuljéscu*

WASHING n. *láre* f ; *aláre* f

WASH OUT vb. *es* or *esû;* past t. *ishíj* or *inshíj* and *isháj* or *insháj;* past part. *ishít* or *inshít* and *ishát* or *inshát* | This (dirt) does not wash out *Nu jáse;* Beating and shame do not wash out *Shkóplu shi arshínea nu es*

WASHBOWL n. *liyén* n; *liyéne* f; *liéne* f; *iléne* f

WASHIING n. *láre* f; *as/piláre* f; *s-; spilÂtúrÂ*

WASTE n. *pustílje* f (Syn. at DESERT)

WASTE vb. *(mi) ker* | If you wash your donkey, you waste your soap *Rumár aspélj, sÂpúnea-ts kerj* (a proverb)

WASTE AWAY vb. *(mi) alĂkéscu;* (ruin) *stuhinédzû*

Examples of WH- entries

WHAT interog. and rel. pron. *tse? tse;* (North) *tsi? tsi* | He did not know what to do *Nu shtea tse s-fácĂ;* (Admiringly) What a kingly wedding party! *Tse laj númtĂ amirĂreáscĂ!* What are you commanding, my lord? *Tsi dimîndédzj, doámne?* What wind blows you here? *Tse pîn--aûá ?* (with omitted subject and verb)

WHATEVER pron. *ítse; ítsi; ítsishj; itsipása* (invar.) | whatever yourt heart desires *ítsi vĂ va ínima*

WHATSOEVER pron. *icj; hicj; can; dip* | We do not want anything whatsoever *Nu vrem hicj tsivá;* He is ready to kill me for whatsoever *Va s-mi keárĂ trî tsivá icj;* (at all) I am not scared whatsoever *Dip nu mi aspár*

WHEEL n. *ar/oátĂ; r-; g'irg'íl* n; *ar/ócut* n; *r- ; furcutáshu* n; (Gramost.) *arucoátĂ* f ; mill wheel *arócut di moárĂ*

WHEN adv. *cî'ndu; ítse; ítsi; ítsishj; sticĂ; tse; carj; nda; ánda* | on the day (when) he was born *dzúûa tse s-aflĂ';* (as) when fear began to seize us *carj vínje fríca di nĂ lo;* when hunger constrained him *carj lu strímse foámea;* When you come, let me know *A'nda s-ɣinj, si-nj daj hĂbáre*

WHEN HELL FREEZES OVER *cînd va ang'jeádzĂ mórtul; cî'ndu va s-tsî scoátĂ límba perj; (cî'ndu) va s-creáscĂ meáre n plukj; pi coádĂ di cripitór*

WHERE adv. (direction) *cĂ/tĂ jú; cî-; ju; jûo; tse* | Where did he go?

CÂtÂ jú dúse? He went to the mountains, where there were few houses *S-dúse tu múnte, tsi erá psî'ne cÂsj*

WHEREVER adv. *judó; jukishdó; jútsi; jutsidó; jú-tsi s-híbÂ*

WHETHER cj. *fúrj-cÂ; fúreshj cÂ; aj cÂ fúre... aj cÂ (fúre)*

WHETSTONE n. *truhó*

WHEY n. *shar* n

WHICH pron. *tse; cáre; carj;* gen./dat. *a curór;* (North) *caj; cáje* | Not a single day passed on which they did not intrude into his vineyard *Nu tritseá dzúûÂ tse s-nu-lj si-arúcÂ tu-aʒínje;* Which shepherds did you meet on your way? *Carj picurárj astÂleáshj n cále?*

WHICHEVER pron. *itipása* (invar.)

WHIFF n. (puff) *sufláre* f

WHIFF SMOKE vb. *afúm* (See BELCH OUT SMOKE)

WHILE n. *oárÂ* f; after a while *dúpÂ oárÂ;* a little while *niheámÂ; niheámÂtÂ; niheámÂzÂ;* after a little while *dúpÂ niheámÂzÂ*

WHILE cj. *cum* | while they were at play *cum si-agjucá;* WHILE SOME... SOME OTHERS...*áltu...áltu*

WHILE AWAY vb. *(mi) shintéscu*

WHIM n. *kéfe* f; *kéjfÂ; fÂrfúdÂ; camómate* (f pl.) | They made all her whims *Túte kéhjle lji li fÂtseá*

WHIMPER n. *ngrînjíre* f; *skimuráre* f

WHIMPER vb. *ncinj/édzû; ncjun-; skímur; shkljímu/r; -rédzû; shkljumurédzû*

WHIMPERING adj. *ngrînjátcu; shkljimurát*

WHIMSICAL adj. *cu órjle* (Syn. at CAPRICIOUS)

WHINE n. *ancÂníre* f (Syn. at GROAN)

WHINE vb. *cjunédzû; (mi) ngrînjéscu; skímur*

WHINING n. *ngrî'nje* f

WHINNY n. *aruzhíre* f

WHIP n. *cÂmcíke* f; *cÂrbátsÂ; gÂrbáce* f; *gÂrbácjû* n; *vûrdhal* n; *z/vicjû* n; *s-;* (in children's games) *tómbu* n; *tómbul* n

WHIP vb. (hit with or as with a whip) *árdu vî'rÂ; zhirtuéscu; pÂléscu; zÂpÂ/léscu; zîpî-; zîpîtéscu* | Get lost before they whip you *Fudzj cÂ va-ts árdÂ únÂ !* Whip him once! *Zhirtujá-l únÂ !*

WHIR(R) n. *vÂzúrÂ* f (Syn. at RUMBLE)

WHIRL n. *vîltoáre* f

WHIRL ALONG vb. *mi u angán* (Syn. at BOLT)

WHIRLPOOL n. *vîltoáre* f; *zuryjó*

WHIRLWIND n. (evil genius of the wind) *vimturítsÂ*

WHISPER n. *cjucjuráre* f; *pîshpuráme* f; *pushpur/áre* f; *-íre; shu/shuráre* f; *shur-; shuputíre* f; *shupt/iráre* f; *-uráre; shúrshur* n

WHIT n. not a whit *cît trî ţitríe; cît ɣitrúshca* (See AT ALL)

WHITE adj. *álbu;* (white sheep with black head or legs) *oácÂrnu; ócren*

WHITE FROST n. *brúmÂ*

WHITE-LEGGED adj. (of sheep and goats) *pudhrúshcu*

WHITE-REDDISH adj. (of an animal's hair or wool) *g'esucán/at; -ut*

WHISLE OFF vb. (take oneself off) *li aspél*

WHO interog. and rel. pron. *cáre; cári; carj; tse; tsi* (North) *caj, cáje;* an anemic variant is *tsíne* | Who knows how circumstances brought her here *Cári-shte cum u-adúse oára;* I, who have killed the dragon ? *míne, tse vÂtÂmáj lámnjea ?*

NOTES

* The most important works on Aromanian and the Aromanians published in English are:

- J. B. Wace and M. S. Thomson. The Nomade of the Balkans. An Account of Life and Costums among the Vlachs of Northern Pindus. London: Methuen and Co./ New York: Biblo and Tannen. First published in 1914 (with maps, illustrations and Aromanian texts);

- T. Winnfruth. The Vlachs. The History of a Balkan People. London: Duckworth, 1987 (with many maps);

- Zb. Golab. The Aromanian Dialect of Krushevo (R. S. Macedonia). Skopje: Goce Delcev, 1984.

[2] Tache Papahagi (b. 1892 in Avdhela, Greece; d. 1977 in Bucharest, Romania). Dicţionarul dialectului aromân, general şi etimologic. 2nd ed., Bucharest: Ed. Academiei, 1974, 1427 p. (DDA).

[3] -*A* nouns are feminine; they do not need the abbreviation *f* in this dictionary.